ललित नारायण मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय .

कामेश्वरनगर., दरभंगा

19/4/24 2053 19/4/24 19/4/24 19.4.24

डॉक्टर ऑफ फिलासफी (पी-एच० डी०) उपाधि हेतु पंजीयन के लिये
प्रारम्भिक आवेदन-पत्र

१. नाम, वृत्ति अथवा पेशा घर का पता, वर्तमान पता -
Name, home address and occupation alongwith present address.

NAME-AMARKANT PASWAN
VILL- RAMPURA , P.O-NIRPUR BHARARIYA
P.S- SINGHIA , DIST- SAMASTIPUR
STATE- BIHAR PIN-CODE- 848209
RESEARCH SCHOLAR

२. शैक्षणिक योग्यता
उपाधियों की प्राप्ति का वर्ष ? विश्वविद्यालय के नाम और परीक्षोत्तीर्णता का वर्ग के साथ उल्लेख-शिक्षण का अनुभव, यदि हो-
Academic qualification, degrees obtained with class and year, name of the University and teaching exprience, if any.

M.Com , CLASS-Ist , 2020.
LALIT NARAYAN MITHILA UNIVER
DARBHANGA

३. विषय-नाम और विवरण सहित जिस पर शोध करना अभिप्रेत हो। (विषय की रूपरेखा भी अलग से दो प्रतियाँ संलग्न करनी चाहिए)
A Statement of the problem on which prosposes to work (Two copies of synopsis also should be submitted separately).

COMMERCE
RESEARCH TOPIC - RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN BIHA. AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

४. इसके पूर्व का शोध-कार्य यदि सम्पन्न हुआ हो
Previous research work done, if any :-

NO

५. इसके पहले क्या शोध-कार्य के लिए इस विश्वविद्यालय में आवेदन किया गया था ? यदि आवेदन किया गया था, तो उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ ?
Whether ny application for Research-work was submitted previously to this University ? if so, with what result ?

NO

६. यदि कोई प्रायोगिक कार्य भी करना हो, तो उस प्रयोगशाला का नाम और उस संस्था के विभागीय अध्यक्ष से उनके उपयोग की अनुमति का पत्र तथा तत्संबंधी प्रयोग के लिए उपस्करों आदि की पर्याप्तता-सूचक विवरणी -
In case of any practical work to be done, the name of the laboratory and the consent of the Head of the Institution and a statement from the Head as to the sufficiency of the apparatus for the purpose.

NO

Amarkant Paswan
19.04.24

७. शोध निर्देशक का नाम-
उपाधिगत योग्यता, शिक्षण-अनुभव एवं निर्देशन की स्वीकृति (अनुमति सूचक पत्र संलग्न रहे)
Supervisor's name his qualification, teaching experience and his consent (Letter of consent to be supplied).

Dr. H.R SINHA
M.Com. phd.

८. ल०ना०मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय की पंजीयन संख्या, पंजीयन के वर्ष के साथ-
Registration No. of L. N. Mithila University with year.

13417500 73 / 2013

९. प्रारंभिक पंजीयन शुल्क ३००) रू० जमा करने की तिथि
Date of depositing Rs. 300/- as preliminary Registration fee.

१०. आवेदक ल०ना०मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय के कॉलेज के प्राध्यापक हैं अथवा पूर्णतः नियुक्त शोध-छात्र ?
Whether he is a lecturer in a college/ Department under L. N. Mithila University or a whole time research Scholar ?

RESEARCH SCHOLAR

११. अन्य ज्ञातव्य सूचनाएँ, यदि हो।
Any other relevent matter.

19-04-24
आवेदन की तिथि
Date of submission

Amitesh paswan
आवेदक का हस्ताक्षर
Signature of applicant

आवश्यक निर्देश

(१) यह आवेदन-पत्र पूर्णरूप से भरकर संलग्नकों के साथ संबंधित विषय में स्नातकोत्तर विभाग के अध्यक्ष के द्वारा शोध के विषय की रूपरेखा स्वीकृत कराकर इस कार्यालय में भेंजें।

(२) आप अपने कार्यालय के अनुमति-पत्र के साथ इस आशय का पत्र भेंजें कि आप शोध-कार्य की अवधि में उसी स्थान पर रहेंगे जहाँ आपके निर्देशक आपको रहने के लिए निर्देशित करें।

(३) अगर आप इस (ल० ना० मिथिला) विश्वविद्यालय के पंजीकृत छात्र हैं तो पंजीयन संख्या सूचित करें; परन्तु यदि यहाँ के पंजीकृत छात्र आप नहीं है तो जिस विश्वविद्यालय में आपने अध्ययन किया था, वहाँ का प्रव्रजन प्रमाण-पत्र (मूल प्रति) और पंजीयन के लिए विहित आवेदन-प्रपत्र भरकर निर्धारित शुल्क के साथ भेजें।

(४) पी-एच० डी० के लिए प्रारंभिक पंजीयन शुल्क ३००) रूपये इस कार्यालय में जमा करें।

(५) अपनी मास्टर डिग्री की अभिप्रमाणित प्रतिलिपि भेजें।

(६) अपने शोध के विषय पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी (जो अधिक से अधिक पचास शब्दों की हो) तैयार कर निर्देशक द्वारा स्वीकृत कराकर भेजें। यह 'अन्तर विश्वविद्यालय बोर्ड ऑफ इण्डिया ऐंड सिलोन' को भेजा जायेगा।

आपका विश्वस्त,
कुलसचिव

L.N.M.U. Press (Offset), K.Nagar, Darbhanga - UJ 03/17-18-5,000

Proposed Synopsis

Rural Entrepreneurship in Bihar: An Analytical Study

Submitted

For Doctor of Philosophy in Commerce

By

Amarkant Paswan

Under the Supervision of

Prof. H. K. Singh

Former Head & Director

University Department of Commerce and Business Administration

L. N. Mithila University, Darbhanga

Department of Commerce and Business Administration

Faculty of Commerce

Lalit Narayan Mithila University

Darbhanga-846004

April, 2024

Rural Entrepreneurship in Bihar: An Analytical Study

Introduction

The word "Entrepreneurship" is derived from French word "Entreprendre" which means to undertake. Entrepreneurship is the activity of an entrepreneur who starts a new venture by taking risk and initiative, creates useful asset for providing value to the customers. It is basically an activity that helps in sensing the opportunities, resourcing "innovation" and realizing the 'pay off' through the action performed by him or her. The entrepreneur is one who drives the process of economic growth and mediates the inputs and outputs of the economic system.

Rural entrepreneurship can be regarded as an attempt to create the management for risk-taking appropriate to opportunity, as well as to mobilize human, material and financial resources in order to fulfil the project in rural areas. Rural entrepreneurs discover new venture opportunities, not because they have some unusual perceptive ability but because they make conscious investments in risk reducing current specific information. an entrepreneur may be described as a person who has the ability to explore the environment, identify opportunities for improvement, mobilise resources and implement actions to capitalize on those opportunities. Entrepreneurs have a well-defined sense of opportunities. Rural entrepreneur is someone who stays in the rural area and contributes to the establishment of rural wealth. Rural entrepreneurs refer to those who perform the business activities in rural areas with the exploitation of local resources. Rural entrepreneurs expand the purchasing power and Standard of living of the people by offering employment opportunity to the people in rural areas.

Rural entrepreneurs represent a complex heterogeneous social structure with wide variability. It can be taken place in the industry, business, retail, finance, agriculture, horticulture, artisans. But broadly they can be classified into four types namely agriculture, artisans, merchant and trading, and tribal entrepreneurs:

I. Agricultural entrepreneurs: Individuals who are involved in agricultural activities are called agricultural entrepreneurs. In simpler words, the main occupation of agricultural entrepreneurs in agriculture.

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II. Artisan Entrepreneurs: Skilful individuals working in rural areas/ villages are called artisan entrepreneurs. This community acquires skills through education and formal training. Carpenters, weavers, blacksmiths, potters are the common example of artisans.

III. Merchant and Trading Groups: This class of entrepreneurs is involved in industrial, business, or commercial activities. They run small shops like Kirana, micro and small units, commission business, procuring raw material from villages and sell it in urban markets at a good margin.

IV. Tribal Entrepreneurs: Tribal entrepreneurs are graduates, belonging to the tribal community. They utilise the forest produce and resources for their own needs and to cater to the needs of other members of the tribal community on a semi-commercial or commercial basis.

Rural industrialisation plays a vital role in the advancement of the Indian economy. From small scale industries to large ventures, all are part of rural industrialisation. But, for a better understanding of rural industries, a general classification is made:

- Agro-based industry: Industries that procure raw materials from plant-based products and animals are classified as the agro-based industry. For example, dairy items, leather products, ayurvedic medicine, apparel, vegetable oil, cotton textile, wool, silk, jaggery production, sugar industries, spices, pickles, etc.
- Forest-based industry: Forest-based industries uses forest produce as their raw materials such as paper production, furniture, and furnishings, jute bags, pharmaceuticals, leave plates, wooden products, bamboo products, basket weaving, honey, home decoration items, etc.
- Polymer and chemical-based industry: Industries that produce chemical-based products like detergent cakes, detergent powder, cleansing lotion, aloe vera gel, face creams, floor polish, hair conditioner, hair oil, bindi, ball pen ink, agarbatti, etc. are classified as polymer and chemical industry.

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- Textile industry: This industry is concerned with the design, production and distribution of yarn, cloth and clothing. It primarily includes spinning, bleaching, coloring, weaving, and so on.
- Mineral-based industry: Mineral-based industries are categorised as heavy industries which use minerals as their basic raw material. The iron and Steel industry is considered the key industry of this sector. Further, it includes the manufacturing of red oxide, cement industries, building materials, wall coating powders, railway coaches, etc.
- Engineering-based industry: This industry is the largest amongst all industrial units in India. This industry is devoted to the production of engines, machine tools, pump sets, agricultural equipment, tractors, harvesters, etc.

Rural entrepreneurship undertakes entrepreneurial exercises by establishing mechanical and specialty units in the villages and rural areas. Rural entrepreneurial activities contribute to economic growth and development by rising rural income. Rural Entrepreneurship

- Improves monetary supply in rural areas
- Reduces wage inconsistencies amongst urban and rural ranges
- The standard of living of the rural and tribal community will be increased
- Encouragement to small and cottage industries
- Save the old craftsmanship of incredible India
- Prompt advancement of rural villages without demolition
- Help in bringing down urban relocation
- Fulfillment of demand arising from the neighborhood area
- Work as an antidote to the issues of underemployment, unemployment, and poverty in rural areas
- Creation of goods and services where skills of particular nature are required
- Commercial ventures (particular segment) can be produced at a lower cost in provincial areas of the village.

Rural entrepreneurs are a crucial figure in economic growth of a developing country like India. Rural entrepreneurship is the answer to removal of rural unemployment, poverty, migration. Rural entrepreneurship is important as a means of generating employment

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opportunities in the rural areas with low capital cost and raising the real income of the people. In absence of rural industrialization, it would not easy to answer the problem of unemployment in rural areas. Rural entrepreneurship can be considered one of the solutions to migration, reduce poverty, economic disparity, unemployment, and develop rural areas and backward regions of our country. There should be more focus on integrated rural development programs. The entrepreneurial training and assistance should be given to existing rural entrepreneurs also. Rural entrepreneurship has capability to deliver basic '6 m'- manpower, money, material, machinery, management and market to the rural population.

Review of Literature

India is popularly known as the country of villages. 72.2 percent of the Indian population is residing in the rural region, out of which 75 percent population is involved in agriculture and allied activities. The land is limited, due to which it is unable to absorb a huge workforce in agriculture. Small & cottage industries and industrial units are very meager in number. Not only this, rural areas are suffering from challenges like poor infrastructure, underemployment, unemployment, poverty, lack of employment opportunities, lack of financial and market access, and migration of young population towards urban region **(Aggarwal, 2013)**. Therefore, there is an urgent requirement to develop entrepreneurial activities in rural areas. In simpler terms, the establishment of industrial units by rural entrepreneurs can resolve the aforesaid challenges by catering the rural needs for instance creating employment opportunities **(Choudhary,2011)**, generating different sources of income, developing village republics, developing rural areas, curbing rural-urban migration and powerful component of financial advancement **(Beneworth, 2004)**.

Entrepreneurship blossoming in the rural region of the country is known as rural entrepreneurship. An individual who establishes the industrial and business units in rural areas procures local resources and largely employs local human resources is termed a rural entrepreneur **(Chandrahasa, 2016)**. Rural entrepreneur stays in villages and manages (plan, promote and maintain) an enterprise suited to the specific rural area. He possesses the capability to take on primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors activities and thus contribute to economic development **(Jain and Chiranjeev, 2012)**. He manages raw materials, equipment, tools, manpower, capital and undertakes risk for his entrepreneurial activity. The rural entrepreneur can

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also arrange factors of production from urban areas and sell his product/services in both rural market and urban market **(Sharma and Vyas, 2011)**.

Rural entrepreneurship has been encouraged to reduce pressure on agriculture, curb emigration of rural people, disperse large scale industrialization, reduce investment cost and generate employment in mass scale for skilled and unskilled persons of the community and reduce regional disparity **(Ganesh Bhat. S). Petrin (1992)**, in a study observed that to speed up economic development in rural areas, it is important to build up the critical mass of first generation entrepreneurs. **Lyson (1995)** specified the prospects of small-enterprise framework as a possible rural development strategy for the economically disadvantaged communities .As risk takers, entrepreneurs bring about new products and services, and indeed, add colours to a society. **(Zimmer and Scarborough, 2005)Thomas and Henley (2006)** concluded that one of the most crucial components of local economic development strategy is rural entrepreneurship. **Petrin (1994)** in another article concluded that rural development is now being largely linked to entrepreneurship. It acts as a vehicle to improve the quality of life for individuals, families and communities in order to sustain a healthy economy and environment. **Duarte &Diniz (2011)**It is found that entrepreneurial actions promote economic and social conditions which benefit the individual as well as the entire village. **Saxena (2012)**opines that Institutions and individuals promoting rural development now see entrepreneurship as a strategic development intervention that could stimulate the rural development process.

A plethora of studies show examples of successful rural industrialisation in India. Diversification from agriculture to non-agricultural activities like catering for tourists, artisans, carpentry, blacksmithing, spinning, etc., by utilizing resources other than land such as buildings, water, woodlands and, local features are all examples of rural entrepreneurship. Sectors such as The entrepreneurial combinations of these resources are for example sports, recreation and entertainment, tourism, professional, vocational and technical training, wholesaling and retailing, servicing, industrial applications, and value-added (products from meat, milk, wood, etc) are groomed by rural entrepreneurs by using local resources **(Patil and Patil, 2016; Sathya, 2019)**.

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Statement of the Research Problem

An entrepreneur is a one who not only plan and organizes the ventures but also often takes risks in while doing so. Entrepreneurs are ambitious to achieve success in their undertaking along with the potentials of a leader, resource allocator, manager, innovator, risk taker, decision maker, etc. and most significant is to enact all of these qualities into the venture. There are some entrepreneurs in India who are now called synonymous of 'Success'. They envisage the bigger picture but started their business as a very small or small unit. Entrepreneurs set the example of turning their ideas into reality. The story behind to achieve the dreams into reality is to set enormous goals for themselves and stay devoted to achieving them regardless of the obstacles, with the determination towards attaining the ultimate goal. It looks like fascinating, attractive, and motivating after listening stories of the entrepreneurs, but triumph is not easy. India is the country of villages. Majority of the population in India lives in villages. People in rural areas suffer with unemployment, poverty, poor infrastructure facilities, etc. which may be solved with the development of the rural entrepreneurs. Rural entrepreneurs refer to those who carry out the business in rural areas with the utilization of local resources. Rural entrepreneurship is now-a-days a major opportunity for the people who migrates from semi-urban areas or rural areas to Urban areas. Rural entrepreneurship can be considered one of the solutions to reduce poverty, migration, unemployment, and to develop rural areas. Rural entrepreneurs may increase the standard of living and purchasing power of the rural people and bottom of pyramid by offering employment opportunity to the people in villages.

Entrepreneurship is an area that has attained importance in today's era. Entrepreneurship is a key component of India's 2020 strategy for sustainable, smart, and inclusive growth as 75 percent of the population residing in villages is still involved in agriculture and allied activities. Government alone can't generate employment opportunities for villagers. Thus, individuals are welcomed and promoted to undertake the entrepreneurial task in rural areas. Rural entrepreneurship not only generates employment opportunities but also puts a check on the migration of youth towards urban areas. Through efficient and effective utilization of national resources, rural entrepreneurs act as catalysts for economic development and agents of social transformation and change. Enormous opportunities are available in rural industrialisation, if a person is passionate about being an entrepreneur. Though challenges like family, finance, poor

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infrastructure, mall culture are there in the path of rural entrepreneurship; self-motivation and feel of personal achievement can make every dream a possible thing.

The performance of the rural industries in respect of production, sales and employment is shown in the following table:

Table 1: Production & Sale of Village Industries Products

Year	Production (Rs.Incrores)	Growth Rate (Inpercentage)	Sales (Rs.Incrores)	Growth Rate (Inpercentage)
2011-12	21135.1	-	25829.3	-
2012-13	23262.31	10.06	26818.13	3.82
2013-14	25298	8.75	30073.16	12.13
2014-15	26689.4	5.50	31965.5	6.29
2015-16	33424.6	25.23	40384.6	26.33
2016-17	41110.3	22.99	49991.6	23.78
2017-18	46454.8	13.00	56672.2	13.36
2018-19	56255.2	21.09	71113.7	25.48
2019-20	65343.1	16.15	84664.3	19.05
2020-21	76582.4	17.20	101307	19.65

Source: Compiled from various issues of MSME Annual Reports.

The above table reveals the performance of village or rural industries in respect of production and sales. Village Industries have shown growth over the previous year. Production and Sales have grown consistently from total production worth Rs. 21135.1 Crores in 2011-12, the number stood at Rs. 76582.4 Crores in 2020 – 21. Similarly, sales of goods produced by Village Industries have shown growth from Rs. 25829.3 Crores in 2011-12 to Rs. 101307 Crores in 2020 – 21. Annual growth rate also increased remarkably from 10.06% to 17.20% in production and from 3.82% to 19.65% in sales of Village Industries.

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Table 2:Employment under Village Industries

YEAR	Employment (ArtisaninLakh)	Growth Rate (Inpercentage)
2011-12	108.65	-
2012-13	114.05	4.97
2013-14	119.4	4.69
2014-15	123.19	3.17
2015-16	126.76	2.89
2016-17	131.84	4.00
2017-18	135.71	2.93
2018-19	142.03	4.65
2019-20	147.76	4.03
2020-21	154.12	4.30

Source: Compiled from various issues of MSME Annual Reports

The above table reveals the performance of village or rural industries in respect of employment. Village Industries Employment has grown from years, from 108.65 Lakhs Artisans in 2011 – 12 to 154.12 Lakhs Artisans in 2020 – 21. But which regards to the employment, the annual growth rate is declining from 4.97% in 2012-13 to 4.30% in 2020-21.

Rural entrepreneurship is now a days a major area of opportunity for the people who migrate from rural areas or semi - urban areas to Urban areas. On the contrary it is also a fact that the majority of rural entrepreneurs is facing many problems due to not availability of primary amenities in rural areas of developing country like India. Lack of education, financial problems, insufficient technical and conceptual ability it is too difficult for the rural entrepreneurs to establish industries in the rural areas. This study will be an attempt to find out the Problems and Challenges for the potentiality of Rural Entrepreneurship. It will also focuses on the major problems faced by rural entrepreneurs especially in the fields of Marketing of products, financial amenities and other primary amenities, i.e. availability of electricity, water supply, transport facilities and required energy etc.

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Objectives of the Study

The present study will be carried out with the following objectives:

- To understand the current status of rural entrepreneurship,
- To study the problems faced in the development of rural entrepreneurship in Bihar,
- To identify the opportunities present in rural entrepreneurship in Bihar, and
- To find out the remedies to figure out the problems and provide suggestions for development of rural entrepreneurship in Bihar.

Importance of the Study

People of rural India are heavily dependent on agriculture whereas Indian agriculture is dependent upon the monsoon. Flood, drought, and other natural disasters affect agricultural productivity. The challenge gets multi-fold due to the limited availability of land. In simple words, agriculture is not able to absorb the huge labour workforce, leading to underemployment and unemployment in rural areas. In search of employment, these people rehabilitate into urban areas.

The answer to these problems lies in the growth and promotion of rural entrepreneurship. Rural entrepreneurship involves an ecosystem of capital providers, suppliers, risk-takers, intermediaries, financiers, markets, and technology that facilitate smooth transactions. Rural entrepreneurs increase the standard of living and purchasing power of the people by offering employment opportunities to the people in villages. Employment generated by rural entrepreneurs will empower rural people, and they won"t be forced to stay in unhygienic slums. Challenges like poverty, unwanted slums, pollution in cities, and congestion can be faced with the planned rural entrepreneurship. They by channelizing the resources from less productive to move productive use create wealth. Not only this, the vision of sustainable and balanced development can be fulfilled with the entrepreneurial activities in rural India.

Entrepreneurship can play a crucial role in rural development. If entrepreneurship encouraged in rural areas, it would stimulate in changing the face of rural areas by solving the problems of poverty, unemployment, economic disparity, low level of standard of living. Rural

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entrepreneurs play an indispensable part in the overall economic development of the country. The amplification and enlargement of rural industries facilitate self- employment, helps in the maximum utilization of locally available raw materials and labour. Importance of rural entrepreneurship is as under:

- **Resources Utilization:** Rural industries foster the appropriate utilization of local resources like raw materials and labour for productive purposes and thus enhance productivity. They can also mobilize rural savings which help in enhancing of rural funds.
- **Employment Generation:** Rural industries create large-scale employment openings for the rural people. The basic issue of large-scale unemployment and under employment of rural areas can be efficiently solved through rural industrialization.
- **Avoid the Migration of Rural Population:** Lack of employment opportunities, poverty, etc., has forced the rural people to head towards urban areas for livelihood. It creates rural-urban imbalance. Under these situations, rural entrepreneurship can provide employment, and it will discourage rural people to migrate from rural areas in search of jobs.
- **Artistic Activities Promotion:** The rich heritage of rural India is conserved by protecting and promoting handicrafts and art through rural entrepreneurship.
- **Check on Social Evils:** The growth of rural entrepreneurship can diminish the social evils like poverty, the growth of slums, pollution in cities etc.
- **Encourage the Rural youth:** Rural entrepreneurship can promote the rural youth and expose them to several paths to adopt entrepreneurship and promote it as a career.
- **Stimulate Economic Development:** Rural industrialization can stimulate economic development of rural areas. This will curb rural urban migration, and also abate unsymmetrical growth of cities, increase of slums, social tensions, social issues, and environmental pollutions etc.
- **Foreign Exchange Earnings:** Rural industries play a prominent role enlargement of foreign exchange earnings of the country by export of their offerings.

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- **Entrepreneurial Development:** Rural industries encourage entrepreneurial development in the rural areas. It persuades entrepreneurs to improve and carry out entrepreneurial activities in the rural areas which eventually facilitate the enhancement of the rural areas.
- **Standard of Living:** Rural entrepreneurship will also improve the literacy rate of rural population. Their education and self-employment will flourish the community and hence, will develop their standard of living.

It has been accepted that various social, economic, political and ecological problems in rural areas in developing countries like India create challenges in employment, decreasing agricultural production and increasing food shortage. This has resulted a huge impact on the domestic production, employment etc. To a certain extent, these problems can be solved by developing entrepreneurship in rural India. It is cent per cent true for rural Bihar. Hence, the present study having coverage of challenges and opportunities of rural entrepreneurship in Bihar is of great importance and has relevance for the socio-economic upliftmentof the people.

Hypothesis

The present study will be based on the following Hypothesis:

H0: The present status of Rural Entrepreneurship in Bihar is not satisfactory and needs a series of steps to be taken.

H1: The present status of Rural Entrepreneurship in Bihar is satisfactory and needs know new step to be taken.

Research Methodology

The present study is concerned with exploration of opportunities and challenges of rural entrepreneurship in Bihar state. Data and information for our study will be collected from both

- Primary and
- Secondary sources.

The primary data will be collected with the help of field study supplemented by questionnaire and interview technique. A questionnaire containing 25 items related to rural

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entrepreneurship will be framed. The questionnaire will have two parts – Part A and Part B. Part A contained general information to be filled by respondents. Part B will be devoted to get information and replies of items as per requirement of objectives of the study.

The questionnaire will be distributed among 700 respondents. The respondents will be selected using random sampling method. 100 respondents from each seven districts namely Patna, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga,Purnia, Gaya and Ara totaling 700 respondents will be given a copy of questionnaire. They will be asked to make response and thus data will be collected. In order to quantify the qualitative aspects, the widely used Likert 5 point scale will be used:

Strongly dissatisfied - 1
Strongly dissatisfied – 2
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (Indifferent) – 3
Satisfied – 4
Strongly dissatisfied – 5

The secondary data will be collected from different

- Books,
- Journals and Magazines,
- Economic Dailies and Newspapers,
- Publications of Reserve Bank of India,
- NABARD Publications,
- Data Published by State and Central Government,
- Website etc.

The data thus collected, will be analyzed by using the statistical and mathematical tools and techniques like

- Ratio,
- Proportion,
- Percentage,
- Mean,
- Standard Deviation,
- Chi – Square Test etc. for specific interpretation.

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Plan of Work

The present study will be divided into the following six chapters:

Chapter 1 – Introduction

The chapter will be devoted to present introduction of the problem to be studied, objectives of the study, importance, hypothesis made, research methodology, plan of work etc.

Chapter 2 – Economy of Bihar: An Overview

In this chapter Socio – Economic profile of Bihar will be presented.

Chapter 3 – Current and Emerging Scenario of Rural Entrepreneurship in India and Bihar

Entrepreneurship emerging in rural areas is called Rural Entrepreneurship. Rural Entrepreneurship symbolizes rural industrialization. This chapter will be devoted to present a conceptual framework of rural entrepreneurship. We will take care of Indian context with special emphasis on Bihar State.

Chapter 4 – Problems of Rural Entrepreneurship in Bihar

The development of rural industrialization is plagued by some major problems, like inadequate flow of credit, use of obsolete technology, machinery and equipment and inadequate infrastructural facilities. This chapter will be devoted to highlight problems of rural entrepreneurship in Bihar.

Chapter 5 – Opportunities in Rural Entrepreneurship in Bihar

Despite of having a series of problems in rural entrepreneurship in Bihar, there is tremendous potential lying in this arena. We only need to reap the benefits by identifying and realizing the opportunities. Accordingly, the chapter will present opportunities available in rural areas.

Chapter 6 – Findings, Conclusion and Suggestions

In this chapter, the major findings of the study followed by conclusion which summaries the whole work will be presented and at last, some suggestions will be provided to tackle the problems in the development of rural entrepreneurship.

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Signature of Supervisor

19.04.24

Signature of Scholar